

“ Fig. 1.—Cestracion (*Heterodontus*) de Quoyi réduit environ an tiers de sa grandeur naturelle.

“ 1 (*a*).—Sa bouche vue de face.

“ 1 (*b*).—Ses dents externes grossies.

“ 1 (*c*).—Ses dents internes grossies.”*

* Notice sur une nouvelle espece de Poisson appartenant an genre *Cestracion* de Cuvier par *M. le Chevalier de Freminville*.

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On an apparently new species of PENGUIN, from Campbell Island.

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EUDYPTES FILHOLI, *sp. nov.*

Male. The whole of the upper surface, sides of the head and throat, blue black; under surface, white. On the lower part of the neck, the dark color of the back projects in a rounded salient, so that it is more advanced here than at the upper part of the neck or at the wing. Feathers of the crown, long and narrow; those at the sides, considerably produced. A narrow band of yellow commences a short distance behind the termination of the culmen, passes over the eye, and ends in a long crest; a patch of black on the base of the hinder margin of the under surface of the wing, and a median band of the same color at the apex; lower edge of apex of wing, white internally; bill, chestnut brown; feet, flesh color, with the webs dusky; trides, dark brown.

Length, 23 inches; bill to gape, 2; culmen, 1·75; height, ·75; greatest breadth, ·35; wing, measured straight, 5·75; along the anterior edge, 6·5; tail, 4·5 nearly; tarsi, 1; mid-toe, 1·7; claw, ·85; hind-toe, ·4; claw, 1·5; length of longest crest feathers, 2 inches.

This bird was presented to the Otago Museum by one of the officers of the French War Steamer, “*Vire*,” who obtained it at Campbell Island, in 1874. I have named it in remembrance of Dr. H. Filhol, the accomplished and energetic naturalist of the French Transit of Venus Expedition, who visited that island in 1874, in the “*Vire*.”

In color and in length of crest, this species is intermediate between *E. chrysocome* and *E. chrysolopha*; but is easily distinguished from both by the superciliary yellow streaks commencing behind the termination of the culmen instead of between the termination of the culmen and the nostrils, and by the dark color of the back advancing on the sides of the lower neck. From *E. chrysocome* it is also distinguished by the narrowness of the bill, and the different shape of the black mark on the under surface of the apex of the wing, in which *E. filholi* resembles *E. chrysolopha*. From the latter species it is also distinguished by its color.

The following is an analysis of the known species of *Endyptes*, all of which, except *E. diademata* and *E. catarrhactes* are in the Otago Museum. I have distinguished those species not found in New Zealand by placing them in brackets.

The specimen of *E. chrysolopha* is from St. Paul's Island, in the Indian Ocean, and was received from the Paris Museum.

Under surface, black	... ..	<i>E. atrata</i> .
Under surface, white		
Not crested :—		
Bill, long...	... ..	<i>E. antipoda</i> .
Bill, short and thick	... ..	<i>E. vittata</i> .
Crested :—		
Front, yellow.		
Throat and sides of head, black...	... ..	(<i>E. diademata</i>).
Throat and sides of head, white...	... ..	<i>E. schlegelii</i> .
Front, black.		
Yellow bands arising behind the termination of	the culmen	} <i>E. filholi</i> .
Yellow bands arising in front of the termina-		
tion of the culmen	... ..	}
Sides of head and throat, dark blue.		
Tail and crest, short	... ..	(<i>E. catarrhactes</i>).*
Tail and crest, long	... ..	<i>E. chrysolopha</i> .
Sides of head and throat, black	... ..	<i>E. chrysocome</i> .

* *E. catarrhactes* is a doubtful species; very likely based on a made up bird. (See Finsch in Ibis, Ser. III., v. V., p. 113.)